Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" Lucia di Lammarmoor." SOOTH'S THEATRE-S-" Monte Cristo." CHICKERING HALL-8-Lecture. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-"Seven-Twenty-Eight." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-"The New Iolanthe." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" The Black Fing." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Siberia."
IIENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—9—"Micaela." LIADISON SQUARE THEATRE- 8:30-" Young Mrs. Win-

NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-" Fritz." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco Min-

STRINWAY HALL-8-Concert. THALIA THEATRE-8-"The Corporal."
THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-" McSorley's Inflation."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-"A Parisian Romance." VALLACK'S THEATRE-7-45-"The Silver King "

Invex to Advertisements.

AMU BRENTS-7th Page-5th and 6th columns. ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-5th column. BANKING HOUSES-6th Page-3d column. BUSINESS CHANCES-6th Page-3d column. Business Notices—4th Page—1st column. Board and Rooms—7th Page—5th column. CORPORATION NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.

DANCING ACADEMIES—6th Page—3d column. DIVIDEND NOTICES-6th Page-3d column. DRESS MAKING-7th Page-3d column. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS-7th Page-6th column: EXCURSIONS-7th Page-6th column. FINANCIAL-6th Page-3d column. GRATES AND FENDERS-7th Page-5th column. HELP WANTED-7th Page-3d column. Hotels-7th Page-6th column. Instruction-6th Page-2d column. LACTURES AND MEETINGS-7th Page-6th column. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS-5th Page-6th column. MINING-7th Page-5th column.
MISCELLANEOUS-7th Page-6th column; 8th Page-5th

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—7th Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—2d column.

OCEAN STEAMERS—7th Page—2d and 3d columns. Proposals-6th Page-6th column. REAL ESTATE-7th Page-4th column. SAPE DEPOSITS-7th Page-3d column. BITUATIONS WANTED-MALES-7th Page-3d column.

FEMALES-7th Page-3d column.

BPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column. BTEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS-7th Page-1st and 2d STORAGE-6th Page-6th column SUMMER RESORTS-7th Page-6th column.

TEACHERS-6th Page-3d column. WINTER RESORTS-7th Page-6th column. Business Notices.

> ALLCOCK'S. THE PERFECT POBOUS PLASTER.
> SAPE and SURE.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- An explosion occurred last evening in London, near the houses of Parliament, causing much damage and creating great excitement; at first it was thought to be an explosion of gas, but later developments indicated that an attempt had been made to destroy the local Government Board offices with dynamite or gunpowder; no one was injured. The Oxford-Cambridge boat race yesterday resulted in a victory for Oxford. === It is rumored that Karl Marx is dead. ____ The funeral of Prince Gortschakoff took place yesterday.

DOMESTIC.—The President yesterday appointed A. U. Wyman to be Treasurer of the United States. The Dory Cabler was sunk in the Ohio River near Lewisport, Ind., by the steamer Enquirer, and burned to the water's edge. ____ A meeting of citigens was held in Uniontown, Penn., to express indignation at the acquittal of Dukes, ==== Augustus O. Bourn, of Bristol, R. I., was nominated for Governor of Rhode Island by the Republicans, === Julius Marcus was released in Portland, Ore. = Two women were burned to death in Hartford, Conn. = H. F. Crocker, a horse-thief, comted suicide in Granbury Jail, Tex.

CITY AND SUBURBAN -Five young medical and law students were arrested yesterday for arranging to fight a duel. _____, The Japanese envoys left the city. = A scaled verdict was ordered in Mr. Neville's suit against the Fifth Avenue Hotel, ==== A young woman was given \$10,000 damages for a breach of promise of marriage. === Large orders for Cuban sugars have been given. The commencement exercises of the Homeopathic Medical College were held, = Value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.17 cents. = Stocks were excessively dull after a noisy opening, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55°; lowest, 26°; average, 4314°.

Of the 17,000 immigrants that arrived in this country in January, 5,044 came from Germany. It is such cold figures as these that of the German Empire.

A horse thief who hung himself in a Texas jail yesterday, in the valedictory which he addressed to whom it might concern, after confessing to the murder of four persons, expressed the regret which was aroused in his bosom at his neglect to kill two more. It is not often that this unamiable variety of remorse is exhib-Ited by a gentleman in such circumstances.

The attempt made yesterday to blow up the Local Government Board Offices Westminster cannot fail to add considerable fuel to the flame of the Irish question. Following close upon the defeat of Mr. Parnell's bill amending the Land act this dynamite plot, which shook the galleries of the House of Commons, will be widely interpreted as a grave protest against the fate of that measure and a suggestive warning against the perpetration of a like offence. Argument by dynamite never yet advanced the cause that it was meant to

When Alpha Delta Phi meets Theta Delta Chi and the conversation takes an unfraternal turn in relation to the respective merits of the two fraternities, but one result can be looked for-blood, cold blood, the very coldest. The account which we publish in another column of the ferocious duel which came so near incarnadining the blue waves of Long Island Sound and rendering the green pastures of Berrian Island "red as frothing wine" will be read with bated breath and harrowed-up soul by every one who is not prevented by audible smiles from indulging in more serious emotions.

Governor Cleveland yesterday did something that is well calculated to cast an uncommonly thick gloom over the spirits of the proprietors of sample-rooms, gin-mills, rum-shops and all kindred institutions throughout the State. The thing that the Governor did to which we refer was pardoning a man from Auburn Prison only upon condition that he shall totally abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors for a period of five years from the date of the pardon. It is obvious that the Governor would not have conditioned the pardon upon such terms if he had not been theroughly convinced that intoxicating liquors were largely responsible for this man's downfall. And it would seem to be just | England, as in 1878? We export axes and cut- | be a most profitable field for American commeras obvious, in case the Governor possesses a logcating liquors he will yeto any excise bill that labor? We export tobacco, raw and manufac- impulses of civilization. Great changes in Mex- information which is really needed for intelli- Hopkins University on Tuesday, Professor G. Stanley ical mind, that entertaining this view of intoxi-

may be presented to him which is designed to let down any of the bars that now stand between the public and the liquor traffic. The measure which passed the Assembly a few weeks ago is now in the hands of the Senate. To believe that the Governor would sign it is to believe that the language he used in granting this pardon from Auburn was merely so much Pecksniffian buncombe.

When there is any patronage at stake the Democrats in control at Albany can legislate with the rapidity of a lightning calculator. The Emigration Commissioners have taken steps to let to the highest bidders the privileges of Castle Garden, for which nearly \$20,000 a year have been offered. That is what Senator Jacobs's committee reported ought to be done, and in that everybody agreed with the committee. But there is a bill on its way through the Legislature to abolish the present unpaid Emigration Commission and substitute three salaried Democrats in its stead. If the privileres of Castle Garden were disposed of to the highest bidders before the Democrats come in control of it a good deal of patronage might be lost to the party. To obtain this partisan advantage an amendment to prohibit the Commission from letting out these contracts was tacked on to another bill well advanced in the course of legislation, and it was passed by both houses yesterday and immediately signed by the Governor. If anything like the same industry were snown in passing reform measures for the benefit of the people, the Democrats might be relieved of the stigma of caring only for party interests.

Senator Daly informed the members of the Senate yesterday that he was preparing a bill to carry out the plans of the Mayor's Water Commission. His chief difficulty seems to be that of selecting the persons who shall be intrusted with the responsibility of building the new aqueduct. That ought not to be a difficult matter, providing the Senator desires to promote the welfare of the city rather than that of his political masters. The commission appointed by Mayor Edson, which made the recommendations upon which the Legislature is called to act, is well fitted to carry them into effect. Its members are all large taxpayers and experienced business men. Although they are all Democrats except one, we believe they would act for the good of the city and not upon party considerations. The knowledge they have already acquired in regard to this subject would make their selection especially fortunate for the taxpayers. Nothing so good as this, however, can be expected from the present Legislature. Senators Daly and Fitzgerald are the especial representatives of Hubert O. Thompson, and Grady and Treanor are also under political obligations to him. Thompson wants to control the patronage of the new aqueduct so as to divide it among the politicians in the shape of \$999 orders. No doubt Senator Daly means to help him do it,

At the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Jacobs and other of the Democratic Senators declined to vote on the question of the passage of the Railroad Commission bill so long as the bill lodged the power of appointing the commissioners in Governor Cornell. They did so for the avowed reason that they desired to defeat the bill, which, under the Constitution, could not pass unless three-fifths of all the members were present, and they argued that the only admissible evidence of the presence of legislators is afforded by the roll. Lieutenant-Governer Hoskins, although friendly to the bill, decided that, since it did not appear from the roll that a quorum was present, no quorum could be regarded as present. Accordingly the bill as it very little danger that the Democratic party then stood failed because of this exercise by the | will agree upon anything-except to fight for the Democrats of what they claimed was their par- | spoils. liamentary right. This year, under precisely similar circumstances, Lieutenant-Governor Hill-who remarked in his inaugural address in January that "partisan considerations should be secondary in our efforts for the public weal" and that it would be his aim "impartially to enforce the rules"-decides that Senators who refuse to vote can be counted with the voting Senators to make up a quorum, while Jacobs and the other Den ocratic Senators who stood out against the Railroad Commission bill of last year sustain the decision. Yesterday when Senator F. Lansing offered a resolution to recall the bill in dispute from the Assembly on the ground that it had not been legally passed by the Senate, no quorum having been present, Mr. Jacobs had the unblushing hardihood to move to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, his idea being, of course, to kill it. If the record of the Tweed Senate contains anydepress Bismarck when he thinks of the future thing in its way more unscrupulous than this we would be glad to have it pointed out.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Mr. Frank Hurd, being in some sense an apostle of the adversaries of protection, has been called upon to expound his views. He conceives that he was elected "exclusively as a champion of a tariff for revenue only," and declares that in his canvass he discussed that topic alone, and "let every other question take has hardly begun, and that "the West" is going to uphold his ideas as heartily as the voters of his district did. As Mr. Hurd was elected by a bare plurality of 195, at an exceptional election in which the Democrats carried Ohio by 19,000 plurality on the liquor question, the evisentiment on the tariff in Mr. Hurd's district is not strictly conclusive.

He makes proclamation, however, that he is moreover, he is kind enough to explain-and and by raw materials he means "all substances labor has not been expended." This is one of Mr. Hard would find it more difficult to make people understand what is skilled labor than to make them understand what are raw materials, he includes copper and iron ore, wool and lumber as raw materials. But does he imagine that a skilled miner or lumberman can do no an axe and try it himself long enough to clarify tion, would not amount to anything.

Next, Mr. Hurd proclaims that "no article paradise. should be dutiable the like of which is produced or manufactured here and sent to foreign mar- the statistics compiled by the consular agents "kets." When I is the duty on pig-iron to stop of the State Department and the reflections of whenever a few tons are exported and sold in this English traveller is that Mexico promises to lery; must these be free while a duty is im- cial enterprise. An inert population naturally posed on other products of steel which cost less responds slowly and faintly to the quickening

tobacco imported? This notion of Mr. Hurd's has nothing to recommend it, either to the protectionist or the free trader; it is without scientific basis of any kind. Nor is it more reasonable or scientifically correct to say " (4) all drugs and most chemicals should be on the freelist." Most chemicals, either in point of number or in point of importance, are on the free list now, and the claim that opium should be furnished free of duty to smokers, or that any one of a thousand articles should be on the free list if to be used as a drug, but may be dutiable if intended for other use, must seem absurd even to Mr. Hurd himself. A queer tariff we this fashion.

"All specific and compound duties should be abolished, and all duties should be ad valorem." On the contrary, it is the growing opinion of all who have had much to do with the practical administration of the tariff, or who have given it any serious study as economists, that ad valorem duties are costly in collection, vexatious and productive of litigation, uncertain in operation and therefore troublesome to importers, and open wide the doors to fraud upon the revenue. When prices fall abroad, specific duties become relatively higher, it is true, but then the tectionists need have no hesitation about acconsumer is the better able to pay them, because the article is cheap. On the other hand, when prices are high abroad, the ad valorem system imposes an increased burden upon consumers just when the cost of the article makes it more difficult to pay any duty.

In general, Mr. Hurd proposes a sliding scale of duties, decreasing by 5 per cent each year, until those which now pay from 20 to 50 per cent or more should pay only 20 per cent, and those which now pay less than 20 per cent should pay only 5 per cent. Perhaps no device has ever been invented that had in it more capacity for mischief than this of gradually descending duties. The country tried it once, fifty years ago, with terrible results. Producers worked year after year against steadily declining markets, until a complete prostration came, and from 1837 to 1842 the hardships endured and the disasters to all kinds of industry and trade were more severe than have been witnessed in this country at any time before or since. If it is really desirable to destroy many of our greatest industries, to shut up mills and factories, put out the fires in furnaces and foundries, and leave mines to fill with water, in order to secure foreign goods at such rates as foreign producers and dealers may be willing to fix, then it would be better to let the blow fall at once and have done with it. A great many people would be ruined; industrious workers by the hundred thousand would be turned out of employment and exposed to starvation; but the agony would not be prolonged for a series of years. All trade and industry would make haste to adjust itself as soon as possible to new conditions, and the corrective effect of our increased demand upon foreign prices would soon give some establishments a chance to resume work. We should soon learn, too, how little the consumers in this country would really gain by prostrating their home industries, and the reaction in public opinion would not be long delayed.

Probably Mr. Hard must be taken as a fair type of the Democrats who will clamor for another overhauling of the tariff next winter. Most of them have shallow and superficial notions, which they cannot state correctly even in the loose freedom of conversation, and which they entirely lack the knowledge to put into the form of a law that could be executed. A tariff framed by such people would be absurd in the last degree, but also destructive in the last degree. Happily for the country, there is

TRADE WITH MEXICO. Fresh information in regard to the foreign trade of Mexico is furnished in the Blue-Book on the commercial relations of the United States recently issued by the State Department. This trade is carried on mainly with three countries, the United States, Great Britain and France, the aggregate for the year 1880 being \$36,416,000. For a country having a population of over 10,000,000 and an area of 741,800 square miles, with a wide range of climate and productions, this seems a meagre result. Yet it marks a decided advance from the statistics of previous years, the aggregate for 1877 being \$28,347,000. This rapid increase is to be attributed mainly to American enterprise. During the four years preceding 1881 there was a slight decrease of French exports to Mexico and a British increase of 23 per cent, while the exports of produce and manufactures from the United States increased more than 100 per cent. The imports into the United States from Mexico during the same period have increased 60 per cent, and those into France 47 per cent, while those into Great Britain have shown a decrease of 22 per cent. The relative condition of the trade of the four countries may be comprehensively stated in a single sentence. Mexico is today consuming more American goods than Engcare of itself." He thinks that the tariff fight lish and French combined, and is exporting to the United States twice as much of its own produce as it is sending across the sea.

These figures show that the Americans are already profiting by the revival of national industries in Mexico and preparing to outstrip their competitors in what is virtually a new dence of an overwhelming outburst of public market opened by railway enterprise. To statistics English testimony is added. A writer in The Fortnightly Review states that the very anticipation of the coming railways has created going to introduce a bill on the very first day of new life and activity; that every steamer the session to reduce the tariff to a revenue from the United States brings in farming basis. What he means by a revenue basis, implements and other machinery; that sewing-machines have come into use: that is more than any other of his associates in that the price of land has risen, new the Democratic army of tariff-reformers has mills are building, more than one town is ventured to do. To begin with, he proposes lighted by electricity, and signs of progress are a duty on tea, coffee and spices. Then (2) he seen on every side. He predicts a rapid growth wants all raw materials admitted free of duty, of the coffee trade and the opening of a wheatproducing tract of 30,000,000 acres in the to be used in manufactures upon which skilled | northwest, and lays stress upon a rich supply of coal in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon as a fact of the definitions that do not define anything. supreme importance in connection with the successful operation of the new railways and the development of the iron mines in Northern Mexico. The result, according to this writer, so In fact, he does not seem to know himself, for far as the Americans are concerned, is "the " same as if England should suddenly find a Ja-" pan or India on her border and separated only by the Tweed and an invisible frontier line." other or better work than an unskilled laborer? | Mexico has become an American "grocery-If so, he would do well to take a miner's tools or store," " promising a traffic unequalled in variety and extent in any other part of the contihis ideas. A skilled wool-grower can make nent." As soon as the direct highways are commoney where one not skilled would starve. pleted, a great market for American manufac-Raw materials, according to Mr. Hurd's defini- tures will be opened and a kitchen-garden of tropical produce will be added to the Yankee

The practical conclusion to be drawn from

industrial development will not be rapid, but the duty of a Commissioner to attempt to lobby there will be constant progress, so that by the close of another decade an era of prosperity may be confidently anticipated. The advantages of position already acquired by American manufacturers and traders must be retained. They must keep well in advance of their English and French competitors, and if a reciprocity treaty will improve their chances, let them have it, although a similar policy proved disadvantageous on the northern frontier. We are glad that the Senate deferred action upon that an understanding of its needs as any member treaty until December. There was no pressing of either house at Albany. Last year these need of haste, as the Mexican Congress has not officials came to the conclusion that the presshould have, if one should be constructed after | yet ratified the convention. It was too important a treaty to be accepted without mature reflection and critical knowledge of the subject. We caution protectionists, however, against opposing the treaty capriciously, or in any narrow spirit. They must remember that the home industries, which have been built up by the high tarift, and have afforded good wages and a diversity of employment to a conglomerate population, will eventually outrun the domestic demand and require foreign markets. If free trade with Mexico implies the development and prosperity of American manufactures, procepting it with good grace.

MANNERS.

The present is not likely to be known as the Chesterfieldian epoch in America, if our newspaper records have any influence upon the historian. There has rarely been a time when man has told his fellow " what he thought of him ' with more freedom and explicitness than he is using now. Perhaps there is something in the condition of the atmosphere at this season of the year which acts upon the human temper like butter in a pie-crust-makes it short. Tennyson says that "in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," and he has been generally considered sound in his statement; that effect may be produced as usual this year when the weather becomes more genial; just now, however, the fancy of the man of all ages appears to turn rather lightly to thoughts of calling some other man hard hames. Sometimes he follows up the fancy with a desire to punch the other man's head, but more often he is content with the first and less dangerous step. Several remarkable instances of this temper disturbance were recorded yesterday. They appear in various parts of the country and indicate that the disquieting conditions are spread over a large area.

The pressure was very strong in the neighporhood of Castle Garden on Wednesday. One honorable Commissioner told the president he considered the whole Board to be "deficient in common sense." Another honorable Commisioner soon afterward informed the first that he " must keep his mouth shut or I'll shut it for him." The first retorted handsomely, speaking like a man who was proud for what generous nature had done for his mouth: "You'll have a larger contract on your hands than you can carry out." The second honorable Commissioner appeared to accept this view of the mouth's dimensions, for he shifted his attack and remarked comprehensively, summing up the various attributes of his fellow-Commissioner in one strong sentence : "You're a contemptible old skunk, that's what you are !" This naturally constituted the climax of the debate. The second honorable Commissioner subsequently remarked that the first was a "liar," but a commonplace epithet like that was naturally felt to be feeble after the previous flight. There was no fighting. These honorable Commissionrs always stop short of blows. The exertion of coining fresh epithets is all their strength is equal to. This is somewhat of a pity; for if their performances were to excite as much disgust in their own minds as they do in that of the public they would rise up in a body and throw one another out of office.

A very different method is pursued in South Carolina. There is a most interesting affair in progress at Columbia. Two "leading lawyers" had some words in the court-room. The first called the second a "liar," whereupon the second premptly slapped the first's face. Friends then interfered. The first, Colonel Youmans, went home and sent a challenge to mortal combat to the second, Captain O'Bryan. It will be observed that both gentlemen have military titles. O'Bryan "evaded the challenge on strict code of honor rules." Then Youmans posted him as a "liar and a coward." Then O'Bryan agreed to fight, and a hostile meeting was appointed. Then the police interfered and both parties were bound over to keep the peace. This is the modern "chivalrie" method in all its intricate and impressive details. Briefly and perhaps harshly summed up, it amounts to this: Get into a row; bluster and swagger and talk about the code of honor; haggle over a hostile meeting until the police get wind of it, and then claim that nothing but the minions of the law prevented the flow of gore." This is not especially flattering to the courage of the sons of chivalry, but it is in some respects less contemptible than the Castle Garden method.

Perhaps the most singular case of the prevailing disturbance is that which has been so widely proclaimed as happening in the dining-hall of Harvard College, between a law student and a colored waiter. The student's statement of the affair shows it to have been extraordinary. He wanted some rolls. The waiter refused to pass them at first but afterwards consented, saying to the student: "Perhaps you don't like the style of my remarks." This put the student in a passion, and he arose and hit the waiter with a chair. The waiter appears to have disliked this, for when the student left the hall the waiter with two of his associates followed him and gave him a severe pounding. The student sums up his account of the case by saying: "I made a fool of myself in attacking him with a chair." We are inclined to agree with him, and can account for his foolishness on no other ground than atmospheric pressure. There was one other disturbance in this city, which is the last we have space for. A gentleman took a lady to the opera on Monday night, for the curious purpose of hearing the music. The conversation of some other persons near him defeating this purpose, he requested them to be quiet. Then one of them told him he was a "cur," and he replied that his accuser was a profane something or other and there was very near to being a fight. This is the most conclusive case of all in illustration of the theory that there is something queer in the atmosphere. No man in his normal condition would think of going to the opera nowadays and there deliberately interfering with the conversation of the audience. It is simply flying in the face of the manners of the period.

A POLICE COMMISSIONER IN THE LOBBY.

week at Albany trying to secure the passage of a bill increasing the number and cost of the police force. His proper place is at his post in this city. Heads of departments ought never to be seen in the lobbies of the State Capitol, and ought never to be in Albany during the session of the Legislature, unless sent for by a committee of the Senate or Assembly in order to supply

tured; must we therefore collect no duty on | ico are not to be looked for in a single year. Its | gent legislation. The notion that it is a part of | Hall told of a German schoolmaster who has studied through bills which he looks upon as in the interest of his department is an extremely mischievous one. If Mr. Matthews cannot succeed in convincing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the police force ought to be enlarged, his arguments should have no weight in the Legislature. The Mayor, Controller and President of the Tax Department certainly have as much at stake in this city and as thorough ent police force was sufficient if properly used. But Mr. Matthews evidently hopes to persuade legislators from the rural districts that they were in the wrong.

There are few things more disreputable and dangerous in our city government than this habit of appealing to Albany from the deliberate decisions of the properly constituted authorities on matters of merely local concern. Commissioner Matthews has hitherto held a higher place in public esteem than his colleagues. By lobbying for a bill to increase the patronage and expenditure of his department he lowers himself to the level of Messrs. French, Mason and Nichols.

PERSONAL.

Prince Thomas, Duke of Genon, is soon to be mar-ted to the Princess Isabella, of Bayaria.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher is in California on a isit, and has been preaching to large congregations at various places. The health of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Senator

from Indiana, which has been poor for several months, is now such as to excite the most serious apprehensions of her family and friends. It is hoped that Kaiser Wilhelm will be able to

celebrate next Thursday, his eighty-sixth birthday, by laying the foundation stone of the new Palace of the Imperial Parliament in Berlin. Charles d'Have Steenhuyse, one of the leading

politicians of Belgium, is on board the Red Star steamer Switzerland, due here on Saturday. It is his intention to stay a few months in this country and acquaint himself with its institutions.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, corresponding secre tary of the Home Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, has been selected to deliver the annual address before the literary socie-ties of New-Windsor College, Maryland. on June 13

Gilbert Stuart's celebrated painting of General Washington has been replaced in the Connecticut State Senate chamber, at Hartford, after being thoroughly cleaned. It has been hung lower than be-fore, so that a much better view of it can be had

By the recent deaths of Count Tassilo Festetics and his brother, Count George Festetics, the latter's on Tassilo becomes the head of the great Hungarian house, and lord of the richest estates in the Empire. The young Count is well known in English society and on the English turf, and the sensa-tion caused in Roman Catholic circles by his mat-riage with the Duke of Hamilton's sister, after her divorce from the Prince of Monaco, is still freshly remembered.

The late widow of Heine lived in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war, and was in mortal terror lest the Germans, on entering that city, should give her suse and goods over to the pillage which she suposed would prevail. So she wrote to her brother in-law, Maximilian Heine, begging him to prepare an placard which she might post on her door, and which would afford her protection. He wrote on a large sheet of paper the words, in German: "Here dwells the widow of Germany's great poet, Heine," and sent it to her, and she kept it safely and in readiness for use should her place be threatened by the invaders—an emergency which, however, never arose.

General C. P. Stone-Stone Pacha, of Egyptian fame-has been kept busy in renewing acquaintance with old friends and former comrades ever since hu arrival in this city mat week. Most of his visitors remark that they would not have recognized him without an introduction, so much has his appearance changed. When he went to Egypt his hair was black, but now it is white. He has severed wholly his connection with the Khedive's Government, and professes to have been glad to do so, having availed himself of the earliest opportunity of nonorable resignation. His family did not come home with him, preferring to wait until a calmer senson before crossing the ocean. General Stone will leave the city in a day or two, to visit his sis-ters, whom he has not seen for years. Then he will return to New-York and make his home here, though just where he will live and what business he will engage in he has not yet determined.

In revenge for the hostility to the royalists shown by General Thibaudin, the French Minister of War, the Orleanist papers are telling the following story "In January, 1871, General Thibaudin was breakfasting at a roadside inn, on the road to Pontarlier, when an orderly, riding up in hot haste, declared that the Prussians were on them. The General jumped up from the table, forgetting in the hurry and excitement of his flight a bundle of papers, among which was the cipher used by him in sending telegraphic dispatches to the Minister of War at Bordeaux. The papers, etc., were taken by the Prussians, and the officers commanding the detachment presented them to the innkeeper, who handed them to the Mayor. They were treasured up in the mairie, placed under a glass case, and labelled as a mairie, placed under a glass case, and labelled as a curiosity. Every visitor who passed through Labergemant Saint Marie was shown them, and told that they had been abandoned by the General, who had made off with more haste than dignity. The Due d'Aumale, when commanding at Besancon, sent one of his officers to the village and compelled the Mayor to surrender the papers which were such uncompromising witnesses of the weakness of a French officer.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Secretary Folger is reported to be better to-day. His improvement is slight, however, and it is feared that his recovery will be slow. He took cold on Monday and is now suffering with an ulcerated sore throat.

GENERAL NOTES.

" An act to prevent the burning or cremating of human bodies after death " was introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate on Wednesday by Senator Nelson, of Wayne County, on the ground that " such bodies are generally imported from other States for cremation, and practice is contrary to the instincts of numanity, the Christian civilization of the age, and abborrent to the masses of the people of the State." The penalty proposed is a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000, or solitary confinement at labor for from one to three years, or both.

The Municipal Council has at last decided that Paris shall have an underground railroad similar in estruction to that of London, but with cheaper fares. Mr. Edward King ventures to say that "the iron under ground road's construction will accomplish as much toward preventing a new Commune as anything else that can be suggested. It will render the existences of hunlreds of thousands of toilers much more tolerable than they at present are. The road will run underneath streets parallel with the great central boulevards, and also along the line of the Boulevard Magenta and the Boulevard Saint-Michel, 'cross town.' It is said that it can be in operation within two years."

There were 1,223 convictions for Sunday trading in the English town of Hull last year, and only 1,597 in all the rest of the Kingdom. This surprising disproportion is explained by the Chief Constable, who mys that the law is simply carried out to the letter in Hull. The maximum punishment, however, is a fine of only five shillings, which a number of petty tradesmen. only five shiftings, which a humber of perty tradesmen, chiefly tobacconists and refreshment purveyers, prefer to pay regularly every Monday morning rather than sacrifice their Sunday profits. He thinks that not more than fifty persons break the law in a year. Practically, therefore, the law is nothing more than a tax of about \$65 a year on Sunday trading, from which the town derives an annual income of about \$1,500.

For walking about in public with a red veil - the Republican emblem," as the charge said-Fran Lehmann, wife of a stone-cutter at Radeberg, near Dres-Police Commissioner Matthews has been this | den, was recently condemned to four days' imprison ment. She appealed and a higher court exouerate her from the charge of republicanism but fined her \$1 25 and the costs for rude behavior. One of her witnesses, Frau Zesewitz, appeared in full Sunday costume including a red slik handkerehief, which the President of the Court ordered her to remove before testifying. The Kadeberger Zeitung, in a report of the trial, invited official decapitation by slip remarking that Fran Zesewitz had in her arms a baby with exceedingly red cheeks.

In a lecture on " Pedagogy" at the Johns

bestowed one million strokes with the cane, in round figures; twenty thousand slaps on the hand, about fifteen figures; twenty thousand slaps on the hand, about fitteen hundred thousand thumps with the thumb and finger on the head, some ten thousand nota-benas over the head with the Bible or hymn book to impress the lessona taught in them, and some seventy thousand boxes on the ear. Many a schoolboy has been made to kneel on peas or small triangular pieces of wood. This schoolmaster has a scolding vocabulary of three thousand expressions, about one third being his own invention.

With every determination not to encourage the sickening sentiment which would convert prisons into luxurious free boarding-houses, or to assist convicts in "co-operating" with Governors, The Tribune is ree to say that the Troy jail is a disgusting and disgraceful place, if Mr. William M. F. Round, Correspo ing Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York, describes it accurately. In a report to the Supervisors of Rensselaer County, after a thorough inspection, Mr. Round declares that it is "an outrage to humanity, a school of vice and a breeding-place alike of crime and disease." The interior of the jall, he says, could hardly be a more effective fire-trap, if it had been planned with that idea, and if the jail burns there is little hope of escape for the prisoners. Beneath the cellar flo Round found a pool of stinking stagnant water, eighteen inches deep, and covered with a green greasy slime, whose exhalations the heater close beside it carries all over the building. This pool of corruption has existed as long as the keeper has known anything about the jail. In one cell with two burgiars and two common drunkards was a boy of fifteen years, committed for petty
larceny, who is learning traditions of shame as fast as
possible. "In addition to these contaminating fudiences of association, the walls are decorated with such
pictures as cover the pages of our flash newspapers;
ballet dancers, noted sporting and criminal characters,
etc. There are no proper or adequate facilities for bathing. The prisoners live in complete idleness. They
spend their days in the consumption of tobacco, in repeating the petty gossip of crime, in sleeping and cathing, and
in telling obsecue stories." Mr. Round thinks that the
keeper, John D. Miles, is doing as well as he can, "considering the classes with which he has to deal, and the
inconvenient surroundings of the prisoners." In one cell with two burgiars and two common drunk-

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Kansas Legislature adjourned last week after a session remarkable for the amount of good work and for the small amount of bad work done. The result of its deliberations is summed up by The Learenworth Times thus: "It redistricted the State most sensibly, gave us a fair conservative railroad law, eat down on prohibitory legislation and a constitutional convention, promotory gestation are seen seed a some sensible and a great deal of silly speech-making, passed a number of local measures that were beneficial, and drew its pay with great regularity." This is praiseworthy progress for a body which a few years ago was a synonyme for corruption and ill-considered legislation.

The chief danger which threatens the Republican ticket in Michigan is indifference. The vote polled at the spring elections is never so large as that east in the fall, in some years the falling off having reached 100,000. The Democrats are calculating upon this apathy and the hostility of the friends of ex-Senator Ferry. Their success ast November has no doubt strengthened their ranks and given them greater confidence. If they win next April the victorywill be pointed to as another indication of the coming supremacy of the Democracy in the Nation. Michigan is as much a Republican State as it ever was and it only needs unity in the party to secure an eld-time victory. The election occurs two weeks from next

There are encouraging symptoms that the lesson taught the regular Republicans in Pennsylvanis last year has been learned thoroughly. It can also be said to their credit that they have shown no resentment at the treatment they received from the Independents and have thrown no obstacles in the way of party harmony. A correspondent of The Pittaburg Commercial Gazette writes from Washington that material changes are foreshadowed in the organization of the Republican party in the State, that the younger men will be brought to the front and given the opportunity long denied them of obtaining political distinction. The mistakes made in the last campaign will likewise be corrected and those who were responsible for them will be given a back seat in the management of the party. Senator Cameron is said to be in full sympathy with the movement. This is who were responsible for them will be given a back seat in the management of the party. Senator Cameron is said to be in full sympathy with the movement. This is another evidence of how speedily the Republican party profits by an admenition from the people.

The Democrats are shrewdly endeavoring to increase the emburrasaments of the Republicans in Ohio in Cealing with the liquor question. They are having the assistance also of a few Republican papers. The Democrats recognize the fact that any law or no law on the subject will redound to their interest. They won ast fall's contest by advocating free rum and they oc cupy the same platform still. So everything is fish that comes to their net. The Republicans, however, have to take a double risk. They will meet the opposition of the saloonists if they pass any measure restricting the traille and of the temperance people if they don't submit a constitutional amendment prohibiting the whole business. Fortunately for them they can remit the whole subject to the people as to whatever the business shall be taxed or prohibited, and that appears to be

the easiest way out of the muddle The rumor comes from Washington that the iblicans are endeavoring to pers year. With his name at the head of the ticket it is beheved that they could awake more enthusiasm and would have better prospects of success than with any other candidate. The gain to Sepator Sherman if he was elected Governor would be to make him the most promient candidate in the field for the Republican Prestdential nomination in 1884. The reports say that Mr. Sherman's consent to the arrangement is yet to be obtained. In the event of his nomination it is thought that tained. In the event of his nomination it is thought that the Democrats would choose ex-Senator Thurman as their standard-bearer and that Ohio would see a campaign unequalled in excitement since war times. The substance of this story has been regularly telegraphed over the country before each Gubernatorial campaign in Ohio for a dozen years past. Senator Sherman would make an excellent candidate for the Governorship but the situation in Ohio is not so critical yet as to make it necessary for him to step into the breach.

PUBLIC OPINION.

BAD FOR THE POOR.

From The Beston Pool (Dem.)

If George Peabouy could come to life it is probable that one of his first acts would be to invest a million or two in Tennessee bonds. He would next invest about the same amount in Mississippi bonds, the

FHE SOUTH DEMANDS PROTECTION.

From The Nuclei American (Dem.)

While the Southern people rovere the Democratic party because it watore all, and always, the party of the people opposing concentration of power, and because they do love the party, they will not permit it to eling to obsolete forms, thinking those forms are principles. A principle is imperishable, but the forms of life among the people to which those principles give strength are as mutable as the seasons. If the Democratic party, then, is to express and protect the wishes of the Southern people hereafter, it must take cognizance of the new status, and legislate so as to develop manufactures at the South and encourage the energies of the Southern people.

THE TEST OF SINCERITY.

Prom The Poughkespie Bayle (Rep.)

Among Republican papers in this State the subject of a reunion of the discordant elements in the party is receiving a good deal of attention, and the sentiments expressed are of the most favorable character. The situation then is this: Those who boiled want to come back and those who did not boilt want to have them. When two bodies of sensible men are desirous of the same thing, they are not 'likely to be deterred from realizing it by quibbling over the method of getting at it. Ard in this case the way is as simple and open as it well can be. The test will be when the call for the next State Convention is issued. The State Committee, if it is sincere in its desire for a compeler reunion of the party, as we have no doubt it is, will make the call broad enough to take in all Republicans. The recalculariants, if they are equally sincere, will accept the invitation and come in, not to rule, but to participate in the deliberations and to accept the decision of the majority.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA. THE TEST OF SINCERITY.

accept the decision of the majority.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

Our Washington correspondent states that Mr. Cameron expects to be re elected to the Senate. That is a bridge which need not be crossed till we come to if. Last year in the peculiar conditions of the campaign there was necessity for plain speaking on the subject. The folly of attempting to rain everything in a special interest against the warnings and protests of true Republicans who were unselfishly devoted to the highest welfare of the party, brought defeat and disaster. If the lesson of that result shall be wisely accepted, if the councils of the party shall be made broad, open and liberal, there need be no serious trouble for the future. There are some indications that Senator Cameron has taken the admonitions of the people to heart—at least, that some of the managers about him read the signs of the times and appreciate the necessities of the hour. If this be true, it will greatly aid in promoting a better state of affairs. Whether this lesson has been learned or not, it is reasonably clear that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have practically achieved a free party. The shackles have been unloosed and the party methon will reflect the party will. The outlook for the present year is eminently encouraging. There is every promise that the Republicans will enter on the campaign with a united front and win an emphatic victory.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Hattie Schell will sing at her concert this evening, "Queila fonte," from "Lucia"; Mr. Dulck en's romanza "O, Sweet Birdling"; and the "Screouta" from Bolto's "Mefistorele," with Mrs. Florence Rice-Knex. A due for plausfort's and violic, in four movements (" in in the form of a Sonata"), by Mr. Duloxen, will be played by the composer and Mr. Braudt. It will be remembered that the New-York

Chorus Society's rehearsal this afternoon is the first pro-duction of the Buch and Schumann music. At the Casino Sunday evening concert Mme. Theo, Mile. Leroux and MM. Tcochi and Mauge, of Mr. Grau's company, will appear.